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STAPELIÆ NOVÆ:

OR,

A COLLECTION

OF SEVERAL

NEW SPECIES OF THAT GENUS;

DISCOVERED IN THE

INTERIOR PARTS OF AFRICA.

BY

FRANCIS MASSON.

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FOR GEORGE NICOL, BOOKSELLER TO HIS MAJESTY,

PALL-MALL.

1796.

TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

COMPELLED to leave the Cape of Good Hope, lest I should lose, in an expected invasion, the Collection of living Plants that I had made, during ten years residence there, I returned to England; and was indulged, on my return, with your Majesty's gracious permission to remain a year at home. Unwilling to waste so much time in idleness, I resolved to render this vacation somewhat profitable to the science of Botany, by publishing observations made on that subject, in the interior deserts of Africa.

Twenty-four years I have enjoyed the honour of being, by your Majesty's command, attached to the Royal Gardens at Kew, as a collector of exotic plants. I have had the satisfaction of seeing several hundreds of those, collected by me in various climates, flourishing there, more beautifully, in some instances, than in their native soils. And I have observed, with the exultation I hope of honest pride, my name frequently repeated in the Hortus Kewensis, *published by my deceased patron and friend William Aiton.*

Let these circumstances, GRACIOUS SIRE, *plead some excuse for the ambition that induced me to solicit the honour of laying my little work at your Majesty's feet.*

Penetrated with gratitude for the uniform protection I have unceasingly received from your Majesty's bounty—anxious to recom-

mence my employment as a collector, and still enjoying, though in the afternoon of life, a reasonable share of health and vigour, I am now ready to proceed to any part of the globe, to which your Majesty's commands shall direct me. Many are the portions of it that have not yet been fully explored by Botanists—all of them are equal to my choice.——To extend the science of Botany, to enrich the Royal Gardens at Kew, and to obey your Majesty's gracious commands, are the only objects of ambition that actuate the breast of

Your MAJESTY'S

most humble,

most dutiful,

and most grateful Servant,

FRANCIS MASSON.

PREFACE.

THE tract of land, which forms the Cape of Good Hope, widens gradually as it recedes from the sea; the western coast consists of extensive sandy deserts, incapable of cultivation, and the interior part exhibits ridges of high mountains; between them are other deserts, the soil of which is a reddish earth, intermixed with rotten schistus, impregnated with salt.

These deserts, called Karro, are furnished with great variety of succulent plants, endowed by nature, as the camel is, with the power of retaining within them water, sufficient to enable them to survive the long periods of drought which prevail in those regions. The climate differs very much from that near the Cape, where the vegetable productions approach more to the nature of Alpine plants.

This tract of country has afforded more riches for the naturalist than perhaps any other part of the globe. When the Europeans first settled there, the whole might have been compared to a great park, furnished with a wonderful variety of animals, such as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the camelopardalis, numerous species of the genus antelope, the lion, panther, hyæna, and many other ferocious animals; but since the country has been inhabited by Europeans, most of these have been destroyed or driven away.

The ornithology of the Cape is very interesting; incredible numbers of strange sorts of birds, quite unknown to the inhabitants, often migrate from the interior country, and visit the European settlements.

The vegetable kingdom seems almost inexhaustible, and most of the genera at the Cape are peculiar to the southern

parts of Africa; the variety of climates and local situations afforded by the nature of the country, produce such a diversity of species, that the age of man would scarce be sufficient to complete a Flora of it, accompanied with exact figures and scientific descriptions.

The Dutch, although celebrated as lovers of Natural History and Botany, had possessed the Cape near 130 years before any considerable number of plants from thence were introduced into their European gardens, a few geraniums and succulent plants excepted. Even the zoology of this interesting spot seems to have been very little studied by them.

The curious productions of the Cape had been too much neglected until the year 1771, when Captain Cook returned from his first voyage round the globe, and landed the Naturalists who accompanied him at the Cape Town; they were much gratified by the treasures they met with, and in consequence of the observations they then made, Sir Joseph Banks, on his return to England, suggested to his Majesty the idea of sending a person, professionally a gardener, to the Cape, to collect seeds and plants for the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew: his Majesty was graciously pleased to adopt the plan, though at that time so little approved by the public, that no one but myself chose to undertake the execution of it. I sailed for the Cape in the beginning of 1772, and remained there two years and a half; during which time I succeeded so well, that my mission has been the cause of several other botanical expeditions of the same kind being undertaken, by order of the Emperor, of the late King of France, and of the King of Spain.

In the year 1786 I was sent out a second time to the Cape, and remained there near ten years, in which time I had opportunities more minutely to search that great tract of country; the various collections I have sent from thence to Kew Gardens

have been cultivated with so much success, that all praise of the cultivators is useless, for the garden itself sufficiently demonstrates the care and skill with which Cape plants have been treated in that excellent school of horticulture.

Some Cape genera consist of numerous species, viz. Gerania Erica and Mesembryanthemum: very elegant works have been published giving account of the Gerania; but the history of the Mesembryanthema is yet deficient, and the deserts contain still many species unknown to Botanists.

Two species only of Stapelia were heretofore described by Botanists; the genus now promises a numerous harvest of species. In my various journeys through the deserts I have collected about forty, and these I humbly present to the lovers of Botany. The figures were drawn in their native climate, and though they have little to boast in point of art, they possibly exhibit the natural appearance of the plants they represent, better than figures made from subjects growing in exotic houses can do.

The genus of Stapelia seems peculiar to deserts. All the new species I have seen inhabit the desert parts of the Cape countries. The particular places where they are found are annexed to the specific descriptions of each.

Several authors have written on this genus. Among the first are Hermannus, Bradley, &c. who wrote early in this century.

Forskâl, in his journey in Arabia Felix, discovered five new species, and has given good figures of two of them.

Thunberg, in his Prodromus, mentions five species, three of them I cannot determine, viz. S. mammillaris, S. fasciculata, S. caudata, because his descriptions are so short; probably in his Flora Capensis they will be more fully defined. I shall be glad to quote them as soon as it is in my power to ascertain them.

Colonel Gordon and Captain Paterson discovered some very remarkable species; but these are very obscure, for want of complete figures and descriptions.

In the splendid work on East India plants, now publishing at the expence of the Honourable East India Company, one new species is given.

As so many species of this genus have been found in the southern parts of Africa, in Arabia Felix, and in India, presumptive proof may be drawn that many remain yet undiscovered; I am certain that the Cape countries contain several that I have not had an opportunity of procuring.

As no one but myself possesses the figures contained in this little work, I have thought it my duty to present them to the public, in hopes that they may prove acceptable, both to the Botanist and cultivator of plants. Generic and specific descriptions are given, and some useful hints annexed to the description of each species.

STAPELIÆ.

1. STAPELIA denticulis ramorum patentibus pedunculatis; corollis supra papillosis margine ciliatis: laciniis ovatis acutis planis. *Thunberg.* *Ciliata.*

Rami procumbentes, radicantes, ramosi, palmares; *Ramuli* quadrangulares, erecti, glabri, pollicares, sulcati; anguli denticulati tuberculati; denticuli patentes, acuti.

Flores in ramulis laterales, pedunculati, erecti, magni, solitarii.

Pedunculus teres, erectus, glaber, unguicularis, uniflorus.

Calyx pentaphyllus: Foliola lanceolata, acuta, glabra.

Corolla monopetala, rotata, extus lævis, viridi-purpurascens; intus cinerea, papillosa, scabra, papillis apice rufescentibus, profunde quinquepartita.

Laciniæ ovatæ, acutæ, subpollicares, margine ciliatæ, ciliis subclavatis, patentibus, niveis.

Corollæ magnitudo ut in S. variegata.

Habitat in Africæ Australis locis siccissimis infra Boekland Berg. *Floret* Novembri et Decembri. In loco natali delineata 1774.

2. STAPELIA ramis pentagonis denticulatis; dentibus patentibus. Corolla decemangulata: tubo intus barbato ampliato in orbiculum elevatum. *Reticulata.*

Rami plures, conferti, suberecti, nebulis purpurascentibus adspersi, quinquangulares; angulis acutis dentatis; dentibus acutis, patentissimis vel recurvatis.

Pedunculi duo, vel tres, ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, teretes, glabri, uniflori. *Bracteæ* tres vel quatuor ad basin pedunculorum.

Calyx quinquepartitus, laciniis linearibus acutis.

Corolla decemangulata: anguli quinque breviores, quinque longiores, subpatentes, acuti.

Tubus campanulatus, intus barbatus, sensim ampliatus in orbiculum elevatum.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurascens, lineis albidis reticulata.

Genitalia in fundo tubi posita.

Habitat in Africæ Australis cavernulis rupium versus N. Olifants rivier.

Floret Vere et Autumno.

Venusta. 3. STAPELIA ramis tetragonis pentagonisque; ramulis patentissimis divaricatis glabris, denticulis ramorum patentibus acutis. Corolla decemfida: tubo glabro ampliato in orbiculum elevatum.

RAMI spithamei, glabri, quadrangulares, rarius quinquangulares; ramuli divaricati; denticuli ramorum patentes, acuti.

PEDUNCULI plerumque duo in axillis dentium, teretes, glabri, unciales, penduli, uniflori.

CALYX quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis, acutis.

COROLLA magna, decemfida: Laciniæ quinque longiores, quinque breviores, subpatentes, acutæ. *Tubus* glaber, sensim ampliatus in orbiculum.

GENITALIA in fundo tubi posita.

Color: Corolla sulphurea, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus siccis: Karro.

Guttata. 4. STAPELIA ramis pluribus tetragonis pentagonisque confertis subpatentibus; dentibus ramorum acutis patentibus. Corolla decemfida, laciniis acutis; tubo campaniformi ampliato in orbiculum elevatum.

RAMI plures, conferti, tetragoni, (juniores sæpe pentagoni,) subpatentes, palmares, glabri; denticuli ramorum acuti, patentes.

PEDUNCULI tres vel quatuor ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, uniflori, divaricati, ad basin bracteati.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineares, lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA decemfida: laciniæ quinque longiores, quinque breviores, acutæ, patentes.

Tubus intus scaber, campanulatus, sensim ampliatus in orbiculum.

Color: Corolla sulphurea, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus siccis.

Humilis. 5. STAPELIA ramis pluribus 4-5-angulatis patentibus. Corolla orbiculata decemfida: laciniis quinque longioribus, quinque brevioribus patentibus; pedunculis solitariis.

RAMI plures, semipalmares, erectiusculi, 4-5-angulati; ramuli patentes, dentes ramorum patentes, acuti.

PEDUNCULI solitarii, tres lineas longi, teretes, glabri, uniflori.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineari-lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA decemfida, circiter unciam lata: laciniæ quinque longiores, quinque breviores, acutæ, patentes.

Tubus campanulatus, ampliatus in orbiculum.

Color: Corollæ orbiculus atro-purpureus, maculis undulatis, albis sparsus. Laciniæ sulphureæ punctis purpureis tinctæ.

GENITALIA in fundo tubi posita.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus siccis.

6. STAPELIA ramis pluribus simplicibus erectis tetragonis dentatis; dentibus patentibus acutis. Corolla decemfida campanulata scabra, tubo barbato. *Campanulata.*

RAMI plures, erecti, tetragoni, (rarius pentagoni,) nebulis purpurascentibus adspersi; dentes ramorum patentes, acuti.

PEDUNCULI ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, ramosi; rami 2 vel 3, uniflori.

CALYX ad basin quinquepartitus, laciniis lanceolatis, acutis.

COROLLA campanulata, (absque orbiculo,) decemfida: laciniæ quinque longiores, quinque breviores, patentes. *Tubus* intus barbatus, ciliis clavatis.

Color: Corolla sulphurea, tota superficie punctis scabrosis elevatis purpureis adspersa.

GENITALIA in fundo tubi posita.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus siccis.

7. STAPELIA ramis pluribus tetragonis pentagonisque confertis suberectis; dentibus ramorum acutis subpatentibus. Corolla campanulata decemfida: laciniis acutis subpatentibus. *Barbata.*

RAMI plures, conferti, suberecti, glabri, tetragoni pentagonique; denticuli ramorum subpatentes, acuti.

PEDUNCULI plerumque tres, ex inferiori parte ramulorum provenientes, purpurei, tres lineas longi, uniflori.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineari-lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA campanulata, (absque orbiculo,) decemfida, intus scabra, barbata pilis clavatis; laciniæ corollæ quinque breviores acutæ, quinque longiores fere caudatæ, subpatentes.

Color: Corolla albens, punctis scabris purpureis adspersa.

GENITALIA in fundo corollæ posita.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo Martio 1794.

8. STAPELIA ramis pluribus suberectis; dentibus ramorum acutis decussatis. Corolla plana verrucosa, medio parum elevata in pentagonum, genitalia ambiens, scabrum. *Verrucosa.*

Rami plures, palmares, conferti, suberecti, dentati; ramuli decumbentes; denticuli ramorum decussati, acuti, subpatentes.

Pedunculus unus vel duo ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, unciales, teretes, glabri.

Calyx parvus, quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis, acutis.

Corolla plana, verrucosa, quinquefida, medio parum elevata in pentagonum, genitalia ambiens scabrum: Laciniæ subovatæ, acutæ, patentes.

Color: Corolla pallide lutea, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

Habitat in Africæ Australis locis siccis. *Floret* Septembri, Octobri.

Irrorata. 9. STAPELIA ramis pluribus suberectis denticulatis; dentibus subpatentibus acutis decussatis. Corolla plana rugosa: laciniis lanceolatis acutis.

Rami plures, palmares, conferti, dentati, glabri, suberecti; ramuli decumbentes; denticuli ramorum acuti, subpatentes, decussati.

Pedunculi sæpe solitarii, teretes, glabri, unciales.

Calyx parvus, quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis acutis.

Corolla magna, plana, rugosa, (absque orbiculo,) quinquefida: laciniæ lato-lanceolatæ, acutæ, patentes.

Color: Corolla pallide lutea, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

Habitat in Africæ Australis locis siccis. *Floret* Septembri, Octobri.

Revoluta. 10. STAPELIA ramis tetragonis erectis denticulatis; dentibus patentibus. Corolla glabra: laciniis ciliatis acutis revolutis.

Rami pedales, glauci, tetragoni, angulis acutis, dentatis; dentes patentes, remoti, in junioribus acuti.

Pedunculi solitarii? uniflori, e superiore parte rami provenientes, teretes, glabri, tres lineas longi.

Calyx quinquepartitus: laciniæ ovatæ, acutæ, glabræ.

Corolla monopetala, lævis, ultra medium quinquefida: laciniæ ovatæ, acutæ, revolutæ, margine ciliatæ; cilia tenuissima clavata. *Tubus* brevis.

Genitalia exserta.

Habitat in Africæ Australis campis siccis sub fruticibus in Karro ultra Noord Olifants rivier. *Floret* Septembri, Octobri.

11. STAPELIA ramis quadrangularibus clavatis, angulis dentatis: dentibus remotis incurvatis. Corolla magna, plana, villosa, quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, margine ciliatis. *Grandiflora.*

PLANTA sesquipedali altitudine. *Rami* quadrangulares, clavati, pubescentes: anguli dentati, dentes remoti, incurvati, spinula mollissima terminati.

PEDUNCULI sæpe triflori, ex inferiore parte ramulorum.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA magna, plana, villosa, quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ, versus extremitates glabræ, cum ruga transversa, margine ciliatæ, pilis longioribus distichis.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea, villis griseis.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis locis calidis: Sondags Rivier. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. S. 1792.

12. STAPELIA ramis erectis, quadrangularibus clavatis: angulis dentatis remotis incurvatis. Corolla magna, plana quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis hispidis, margine ciliatis. *Ambigua.*

PLANTA sesquipedalis vel ultra, ramosa, pubescens: *Rami* erecti, clavati, quadrangulares; anguli dentati, dentibus incurvatis.

PEDUNCULI 3 vel 4-flori, ex inferiore parte ramorum. *Bractea* ad basin pedicelli.

CALYX quiquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA magna, plana, hispida, quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ, quinquenerviæ, margine ciliatæ ciliis distichis.

Color Corollæ obscure ruber.

HABITAT in desertis aridis Africæ Australis. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. S. Martio, 1794.

13. STAPELIA ramis ramulisque tetragonis, reclinatis, dentatis; Corolla quinquefida, plana, medio villosa: laciniis patentissimis rugosis, acuminatis, margine ciliatis. *Pulvinata.*

PLANTA spithamæa; rami et ramuli plures, reclinati, radicantes, tetragoni, dentati, dentibus suberectis.

PEDUNCULI plerumque solitarii, teretes, ex axilla ramorum provenientes.

COROLLA magna, plana, quinquefida, medio villosissimo elevato: laciniæ patentissimæ, oblongo-rotundatæ, acuminatæ, rugosæ, margine ciliatæ. Ante florescentiam, Corolla inflata quinquenervia, versus apicem laciniarum concava.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea, rugis albescentibus.

HABITAT in Africa Australi: Camies Berg, inter frutices. Appellatur ab incolis *Arabisch Rose*. *Florebat* in hortulo meo 1792.

Asterias. 14. STAPELIA ramis pluribus erectis, tetragonis dentatis; dentibus brevibus erectis. Corolla magna, quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis, margine revolutis ciliatis.

RAMI plures, (Spithamæi et ultra,) tetragoni, erecti, dentati: dentibus parvis erectis, parum incurvatis cum acumine.

PEDUNCULI sæpe solitarii, ex ramulis junioribus provenientes, teretes, pubescentes, bipollicares.

CALYX quinquepartitus, laciniis linearibus acutis.

COROLLA magna, profunde quinquefida, rugosa, patens: laciniæ lanceolatæ, obliquæ, margine revolutæ, ciliatæ. *Tubus* nullus.

Color: Corolla purpurascens fasciis lutescentibus transversis.

HABITAT in Africa Australi: Karro. *Flor.* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, 1792.

Gemmiflora. 15. STAPELIA ramis pluribus erectis, tetragonis dentatis; dentibus suberectis, acutis. Corolla plana, scabra, quinquefida: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis margine ciliatis.

PLANTA spithamæa; rami plures, erecti, tetragoni, glabri, dentati: dentes suberecti spinula terminati.

PEDUNCULI duo vel tres, ex axilla dentium provenientes, teretes, glabri, biunciales.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA magna, plana, tuberculata, scabrosa, quinquefida: laciniæ ovato-lanceolatæ, acutæ, quinquenerviæ, margine ciliatæ.

Color: Corolla obscura.

Var. Corolla punctis aureis sparsis.

HABITAT in Africa Australi in locis aridis inter frutices ultra Platte Kloof. *Florebat* in horto Kewensi Octobri, 1796.

16. STAPELIA ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis glabris; angulis dentatis; dentibus apice incurvatis. Corolla plana, glabra, quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis obtusis. *Vetula.*

PLANTA palmaris, ramosissima, glabra: *Rami* et *ramuli* tetragoni, erecti, denticulati: dentes erecti, apice incurvati.

PEDUNCULI duo vel tres, ex inferiore parte ramorum; juniores, teretes, glabri.

CALYX monophyllus, quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA monopetala, plana, profunde quinquefida, glabra: laciniæ lanceolatæ, obtusæ, trinerviæ; fasciæ rugosæ, transversæ. *Tubus* nullus.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurascens.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis montibus: Hex Rivier.

17. STAPELIA ramis pluribus suberectis tetragonis dentatis. Corolla quinquefida, plana, glabra, rugosa: laciniis caudatis, acuminatis, margine ciliatis. *Acuminata.*

PLANTA palmaris: rami plures, glabri, suberecti, tetragoni, dentati. *Flores* ex medio ramorum provenientes. *Pedunculi* 4 vel 5 breves, teretes, glabri.

CALYX quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis, acutis.

COROLLA quinquefida, plana, glabra, rugosa: laciniæ angustæ, caudatæ, acuminatæ, margine ciliatæ.

Color: Corolla cinerea, versus apices laciniarum atro-purpurea.

HABITAT in Africa Australi: Namaqualand. *Florebat* in hortulo meo 1791.

18. STAPELIA ramis ramulisque erectis tetragonis, glaberrimis, angulis dentatis, dentibus erectis. Corolla quinquefida plana hispida. *Concinna.*

PLANTA palmaris, glaberrima: *Rami* et *ramuli* tetragoni, dentati, dentibus erectis, acutis.

PEDUNCULI plerumque duo, ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, teretes, glabri, purpurei, pollicares.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineares, acutæ.

COROLLA plana, quinquefida: laciniæ ovato-lanceolatæ, acutæ, rugosæ, hispidæ.

Color : Corolla cinerea, setis albescentibus.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis locis siccis Karro. *Florebat* in hortulo meo 1794. In Cap. b. Spei.

Glanduliflora. 19. STAPELIA ramis pluribus suberectis tetragonis, angulis dentatis; dentibus erectis, acutis. Corolla plana, glandulis setaceis clavatis tecta: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis acutis patentibus.

PLANTA spithamæa: rami plures, suberecti, tetragoni, dentati, acuti.

PEDUNCULI duo vel tres, in axillis ramorum, biunciales, teretes, purpurascentes.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineares, acutæ, hirtæ.

COROLLA plana, quinquefida: laciniæ ovato-lanceolatæ, patentes, punctis sanguineis adspersæ, pilis clavatis hyalinis tectæ.

Color : Corolla sulphurea, pilis albis.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis desertis circa Nord Olifants Rivier. *Florebat* in horto Kewensi Octobri, 1796.

Rufa. 20. STAPELIA ramis ramulisque erectis tetragonis, anguste dentatis, dentibus erectis. Corolla quinquefida: laciniis triangularibus acutis rugosis, margine ciliaribus.

PLANTA palmaris, rufa: *Rami* et *ramuli* erecti tetragoni; anguli dentati, dentibus erectis, obtusis.

PEDUNCULI plerumque duo vel tres, breves, teretes, purpurascentes.

CALYX quinquepartitus; laciniæ lineares, acutæ.

COROLLA quinquefida, glabra: laciniæ triangulares, rugosæ, acutæ, margine ciliatæ.

Color : Corolla rufa.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis locis calidis ultra Platte Kloof. *Florebat* in hortulo meo 1793.

21. STAPELIA ramis pluribus divaricatis tetragonis subdentatis; Pedunculis longissimis; Corolla quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis margine revolutis; angulis fimbriatis. *Pedunculata.*

PLANTA palmaris, glaberrima, glauca. *Rami* divaricati, tetragoni, subdentati: dentes obtusissimi.

PEDUNCULI 4 vel 5, in fasciculis ex inferiore parte ramulorum juniorum provenientes, teretes glabri, ramis duplo longiores.

CALYX quinquepartitus, acutus.

COROLLA quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ, obsolete rugosæ; anguli fimbriati, infra punctis griseis adspersæ, margine revolutæ.

Color: Corolla brunneo-purpurascens variat colore lutescente.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus Camies Berg aridis. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, 1792.

22. STAPELIA ramis pluribus tetragonis divaricatis, glabris, dentatis: dentibus parvis suberectis. Corolla glaberrima quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis patentibus, margine revolutis ciliatis. *Divaricata.*

RAMI et *ramuli* spithamæi, divaricati, glaberrimi, tetragoni, dentatî: dentes remoti, parvi, obtusi.

PEDUNCULI 1-3 ex ramis junioribus provenientes, teretes, glabri, pollicares.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lineares, acutæ.

COROLLA glaberrima, lucida, quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ patentes, margine revolutæ, ciliatæ.

Color: Corolla carnea.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo, 1792, in Cap. b. Spei.

23. STAPELIA ramis pluribus teretibus sulcatis tuberculatis: tuberculis piliferis; floribus sessilibus solitariis. *Pilifera.*

STAPELIA pilifera: caule aphyllo tereti: mammillis ciliato-aristatis, flore sessili. *Thunb. Prodr. pars* 1. *p.* 46.

PLANTA spithamæa, vel ultra, ramosa: *Rami* erecti, teretes, sulcati, tuberculati: tubercula setosa.

FLORES solitarii, sessiles, inter tubercula, in superiore parte ramorum.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

Corollæ 5-fida: laciniæ ovatæ, acuminatæ, patentes; in medio circulus parvus, elevatus, genitalia cingens.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea, circulis rubris.

Habitat in Africæ Australis desertis, collibus aridissimis, sub fruticibus; in Carro infra Roggeveldt Bergen. Commeditur ab Hottentottis, quibus audit Guaap. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei.

Punctata. 24. STAPELIA articulis ramorum oblongis subtetragonis dentatis. Floribus fasciculatis; corollarum laciniis lanceolatis acutis patentibus, supra papillosis.

Planta procumbens: articuli oblongi glabri subtetragoni dentati: dentes acuti, basi incrassati.

Pedunculi 3 vel 4, ex axillis dentium, sesquipollicares, teretes, glabri, purpurascentes.

Calyx quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ, purpureæ.

Corolla quinquefida, subcampanulata: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ, patentes, supra papillosæ, punctatæ.

Color: Corolla albescens, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

Habitat in Africæ Australis regionibus Namaqua Lands. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, 1790.

Geminata. 25. STAPELIA ramis oblongis subtetragonis dentatis: dentibus parvis. Floribus geminatis; corollarum laciniis lanceolatis acutis, margine revolutis.

Planta humilis: rami copiosissimi, procumbentes, terræ adpressi, radiculas emittentes, oblongi, subtetragoni, glabri, dentati: dentes parvi, acuti.

Pedunculi duo teretes glabri, in superiore parte ramulorum positi.

Calyx quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

Corolla quinquefida: laciniæ angustæ, lanceolatæ patentes, glandulosæ, margine revolutæ.

Color: Corolla aurantiaca, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

Habitat in Africæ Australis regionibus calidis sub fruticibus. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, Februario 1794.

26. STAPELIA articulis ramorum oblongis subteretibus dentatis. Floribus geminatis, corollarum laciniis lanceolatis acutis, supra scabrosis, margine revolutis. *Decora.*

PLANTÆ rami plures, procumbentes, glabri, articuli oblongi, subteretes, dentati: dentes parvi, acuti.

PEDUNCULI duo teretes, glabri, purpurei.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA quinquefida, angustata, lanceolata, patens, supra scabrosa, margine revoluta.

Color Corollæ luteus nigro mixtus. Forte varietas precedentis.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, 1794.

27. STAPELIA ramis pluribus confertis oblongis dentatis: dentibus patentibus acutis. Corolla quinquefida: laciniis triangularibus hispidis, margine fimbriatis. *Elegans.*

PLANTA humilis; rami copiosi conferti, oblongi glabri, terræ adpressi, radiculas emittentes, dentati, dentibus recurvatis acutis.

PEDUNCULI duo vel tres ex inferioribus ramulis provenientes semiunciales.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ triangulares, acutæ.

COROLLA pentagona, leviter recurvata, quinquefida: laciniæ triangulares, acutæ, hispidæ, margine replicatæ fimbriatæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis: Karrò. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei.

28. STAPELIA ramis pluribus tetragonis reclinatis dentatis: dentibus acutis patentibus. Corolla quinquefida recurvata: laciniis patentibus replicatis fimbriatis. *Reclinata.*

PLANTA palmaris glabra: rami conferti, reclinati, tetragoni, dentati: dentes patentes, acuti.

PEDUNCULI plerumque solitarii, rarius ramosi, teretes, glabri pollicares, ex ramulis junioribus provenientes.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

Corolla quinquefida, medio recurvato: laciniæ patentes, rotatæ, replicatæ, margine fimbriatæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea.

Habitat in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei.

Cæspitosa. 29. STAPELIA ramis confertis procumbentibus tetragonis dentatis: dentibus acutis patentibus. Corolla quinquefida recurvata: laciniis patentibus replicatis ciliatis.

Planta nana; rami numerosi, conferti, humifusi, subtetragoni, glabri, dentati: dentes patentes acuti.

Pedunculi 2 vel 3, ex inferiore parte ramulorum provenientes, teretes, glabri, purpurei, 3-lineas longi.

Calyx quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

Corolla pentagona, medio recurvata, quinquefida: laciniæ patentes angustatæ, acutæ, margine replicatæ, ciliatæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea.

Habitat in Africæ Australis regionibus Karrò sub fruticibus. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei, 1793.

Articulata. 30. STAPELIA articulis ramorum oblongis teretibus, reticulatim obsolete verrucosis: spinulis minutis, floribus subsessilibus, Corollis supra papillosis: laciniis triangularibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 310.

Stapelia mammillaris? *Linn. Mant.* 216.

Planta humilis, ferruginea; rami purpurascentes divaricati, oblongi, teretes, reticulati: reticula hexagona, convexa; dentium spinulæ minutæ.

Flores in summitate ramorum. *Pedunculi* solitarii.

Corollæ laciniæ triangulares, supra papillosæ.

Color: Corolla atra.

Habitat in Africæ Australis Roggeveldt. Articuli aceto conditi commeduntur a Novaccolis, ut etiam crudi ab Hottentottis.

31. STAPELIA subhexagona erecta, aculeis patentissimis, floribus sessilibus aggregatis: corollarum laciniis lanceolatis, supra holosericeis replicatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 310. *Pulla.*

PLANTA spithamæa: *rami* erecti subhexagoni: anguli dentati, dentibus patentibus, aculeatis.

FLORES aggregati, 3 vel 4. *Pedunculi* brevissimi.

CALYX quinquepartitus: *laciniæ* parvæ acutæ.

COROLLA profunde quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ, suberectæ, acutæ, margine replicatæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis locis calidis arenosis Karrò. *Florebat* mense Martio sub itinere a Capite b. Spei ad St. Helenam.

32. STAPELIA ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis dentatis, dentibus obtusissimis; floribus aggregatis subsessilibus: corollarum laciniis lanceolatis acutis replicatis. *Ramosa.*

PLANTA pedalis vel ultra, ramosissima, glaberrima: *rami* et *ramuli* quadrangulares: anguli subdentati, dentibus obtusissimis.

FLORES aggregati in superiore parte ramulorum. *Pedunculi* breves.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ parvæ, acutæ.

COROLLA quinquefida: laciniæ lanceolatæ, suberectæ, acutæ, margine replicatæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus Karrò, ultra Platt Kloof, circa aquas thermales. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Cap. b. Spei Augusto 1792.

33. STAPELIA ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus patentibus acutis, floribus solitariis pedunculatis: corollarum laciniis planis setaceis. *Arida.*

PLANTA palmaris: rami erecti, tetragoni, dentati, dentibus patentibus, acutis.

PEDUNCULI in superiore parte ramorum provenientes, erecti, solitarii.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA parva, quinquefida: *laciniæ* ovato-lanceolatæ, planæ, punctatæ, versus apicem setaceæ.

Color: Corolla albo-lutescens.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis desertis siccis Kanna Land. 1792.

Incarnata. 34. STAPELIA ramis erectis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus patentibus acutis. Floribus subsessilibus: corollarum laciniis lanceolatis planis.

STAPELIA *incarnata:* caule aphyllo tetragono; denticulis patentibus, flore sessili: laciniis corollæ obtusis. *Thunb. Prod.* 1. *p.* 46.

PLANTA pedalis vel ultra, glabra: *rami* erecti, quadrangulares: anguli dentati, dentibus patentibus, acutis, callosis.

FLORES subsessiles, plerumque solitarii in extremitatibus ramorum.

CALYX quinquepartitus: *laciniæ* lanceolatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA plana, glabra, quinquefida: *laciniæ* lanceolatæ, acutæ.

Color: Corolla incarnata, variat colore albo.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis campis siccis arenosis.

Parviflora. 35. STAPELIA ramis pluribus tetragonis dentatis recurvatis. Corolla parva: laciniis angustatis planis patentibus, margine ciliatis.

PLANTA pedalis, glabra, erecta, ramosa: *rami* quadrangulares; anguli dentati, dentibus recurvatis.

PEDUNCULI in superiore parte ramorum enati, duo, rarius tres, nutantes.

CALYX quinquepartitus: laciniæ parvæ, acutæ.

COROLLA parva: *laciniæ* lineari-lanceolatæ, rugosæ, planæ, patentes, margine ciliatæ.

Color plantæ purpurascens, corollæ luteo-virescens.

HABITAT in regionibus Namaqua Land sub fruticibus. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Capite b. Spei.

Pulchella. 36. STAPELIA ramis pluribus reclinatis dentatis: dentibus acutis; floribus fasciculatis; corolla quinquefida; laciniis triangularibus acutis, centro orbiculato.

PLANTA ramosa, glabra: *rami* et *ramuli* reclinati, dentati: dentes acuti, subpatentes.

PEDUNCULI ex axillis ramulorum provenientes, multiflori, reclinati.

CALYX quinquepartitus, lanceolatus, acutus.

COROLLA quinquefida, diametro pollicari: *laciniæ* triangulares, acutæ, punctatæ. Orbiculus parvus genitalia cingit.

Color: Corolla pallida, punctis sanguineis adspersa.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Capite b. Spei 1793.

37. STAPELIA ramis pluribus divaricatis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus obtusissimis; pedúnculis longiusculis. Corolla quinquefida plana: laciniis ovatis obtusis rugosis. *Aperta.*

PLANTA semipalmaris, glabra, glauca. *Rami* plures, divaricati, dentati: dentibus obtusissimis.

PEDUNCULI solitarii? ramis duplo longiores.

COROLLA quinquefida, plana: *laciniæ* ovales, obtusæ, rugosæ, 5-quinerviæ, medio cinereæ, punctatæ.

Color: Corolla obscura, medio cinerea-punctata.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis Namaqua Land, prope Kok Fontein.

38. STAPELIA denticulis ramorum subrecurvis, floribus pedunculatis nutantibus; corollis glabris centro orbiculo elevato papilloso: laciniis ovatis acuminatis rugosis. *Mixta.*

PLANTÆ rami plures, diffusi, reclinati, radiculas emittentes, tetragoni, dentati: dentes subrecurvati, acuti.

PEDUNCULI plerumque solitarii nutantes, tripollicares, purpurascentes.

COROLLA magna, 5-fida, glabra: *laciniæ* ovatæ, rugosæ, cum acumine obtusæ, centro orbiculo elevato, papillosæ.

Color: Corollæ laciniæ purpureæ, rugis transversis luteis. Orbiculus luteus, papillis purpurascentibus.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in Horto Kewensi 1796.

39. STAPELIA ramis divaricatis quadrangularibus: angulis dentatis, dentibus remotis acutis, incurvatis. Corolla unicolori quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis planis, centro villoso, margine ciliatis. *Sororia.*

PLANTA pedalis, ramosa, purpurascens: *rami* et *ramuli* crassi, quadrangulares: anguli dentati, dentibus remotis, acutis, incurvatis.

PEDUNCULI plerumque solitarii ex ramulis junioribus provenientes, tripollicares, nutantes, brunnei, purpurascentes.

CALYX profunde quinquepartitus: *laciniæ* lineares, acutæ.

COROLLA unicolor, centro villoso, 5-fida: *laciniæ* ovato-lanceolatæ, acutæ, rugosæ, margine ciliatæ.

Color: Corolla purpurascens: rugæ transversales, luteæ.

Differt a S. hirsuta toto habitu:

1°. Ramis divaricatis, profunde 5-angulatis subreclinatis.

2°. Floribus nutantibus.

3tio. Corolla unicolori.

HABITAT in Africa Australi. *Florebat* in hortulo meo in Capite b. Spei 1792, et in horto Kewensi Junio 1797.

Gordoni. 40. STAPELIA ramis ramulisque teretibus tuberculatis: tuberculis spinosis; pedunculis solitariis. Corolla magna decemfida.

HABITAT in Africa Australi, in Groot Namaqua Land, versus Orange rivier.

Hanc unicam speciem Stapeliæ nec vidi nec examinavi; exemplar, ex quo delineatio concinnata est, acceptum refero favori D.ni Gordon. Locum in hac collectione ectypam merere reputavi, cum in ulteriores singularis hujus generis specierum investigationes ducat, quas numerosas sane existimo.

Pruinosa. 41. STAPELIA ramis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus recurvatis, laciniis corollarum planis ovatis pilosis.

PLANTA sesquipedalis, purpurascens, ramosa: *rami* erectiusculi tetragoni, dentati, dentibus recurvatis.

FLORES ex superiore parte ramorum juniorum provenientes. *Pedunculi* 2 vel 3, breves, teretes.

CALYX quinquepartitus: *laciniæ* ovatæ, acutæ.

COROLLA parva, quinquefida: *laciniæ* planæ, ovatæ, pilosæ, pilis albis minimis, pruinam canam referentibus, tectæ.

Color: Corolla atro-purpurea, pilis albis.

HABITAT in Africæ Australis regionibus siccis Namaqua Land inter frutices. *Florebat* in Horto Kewensi Junio 1797.

Post mandatum typis ultimum opusculi numerum, pulchella hæc species floruit in Horto Kewensi; quapropter gratum fore Botanicis existimavi hanc speciem delineare, cujus florem in Africa non conspexi.

FINIS.

Stapelia ciliata

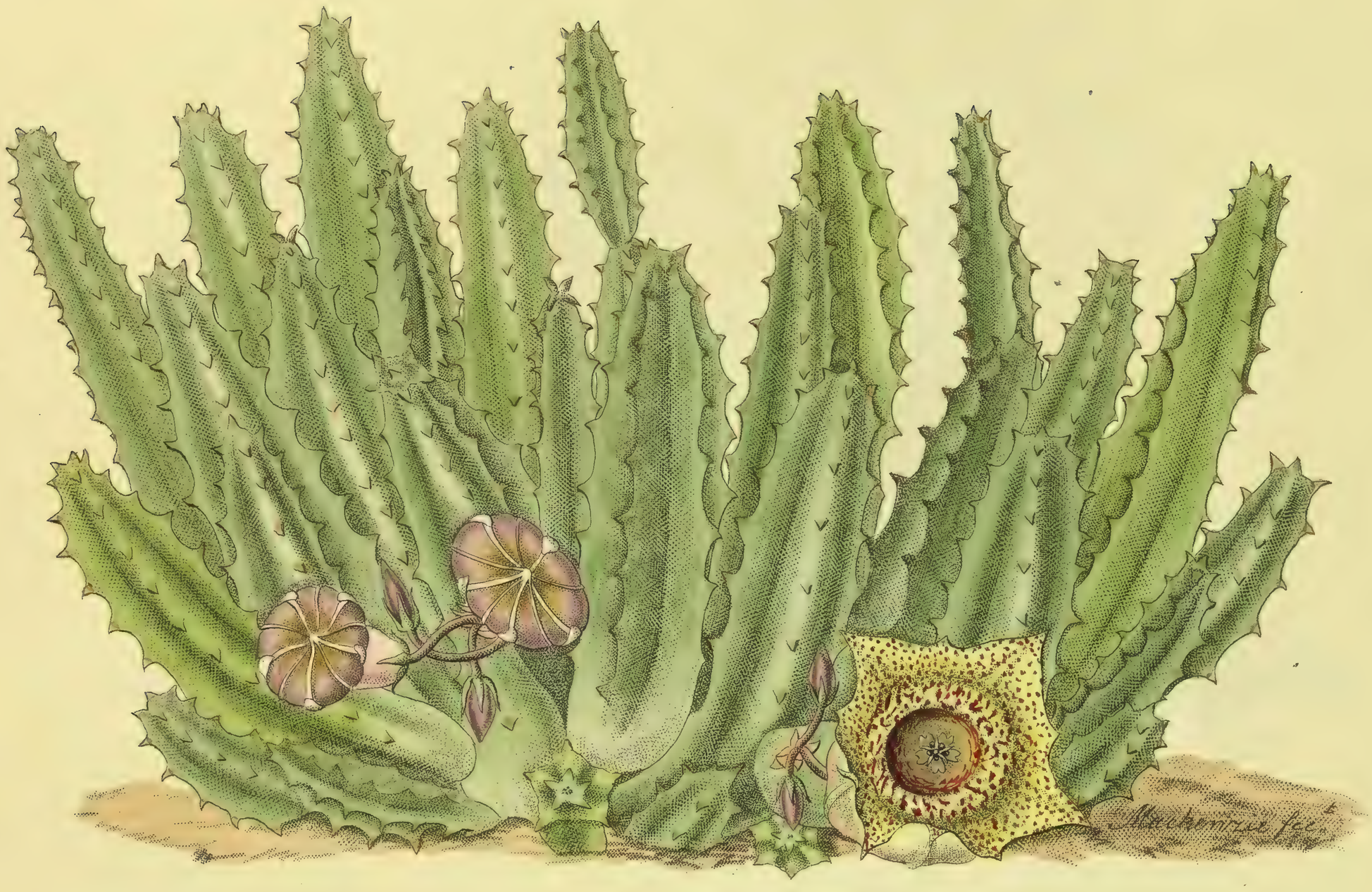
Publishd as the Act directs April 27. 1796. by F.Masson

Stapelia reticulata

Publish'd as the Act directs. April. 27. 1796. by F.Mayson

Stapelia venusta

Publishid as the Act directs April 27, 1796, by F. Mutson



Stapelia guttata

Publish'd as the Act directs, April 27, 1796, by F. Masson

Stapelia humilis

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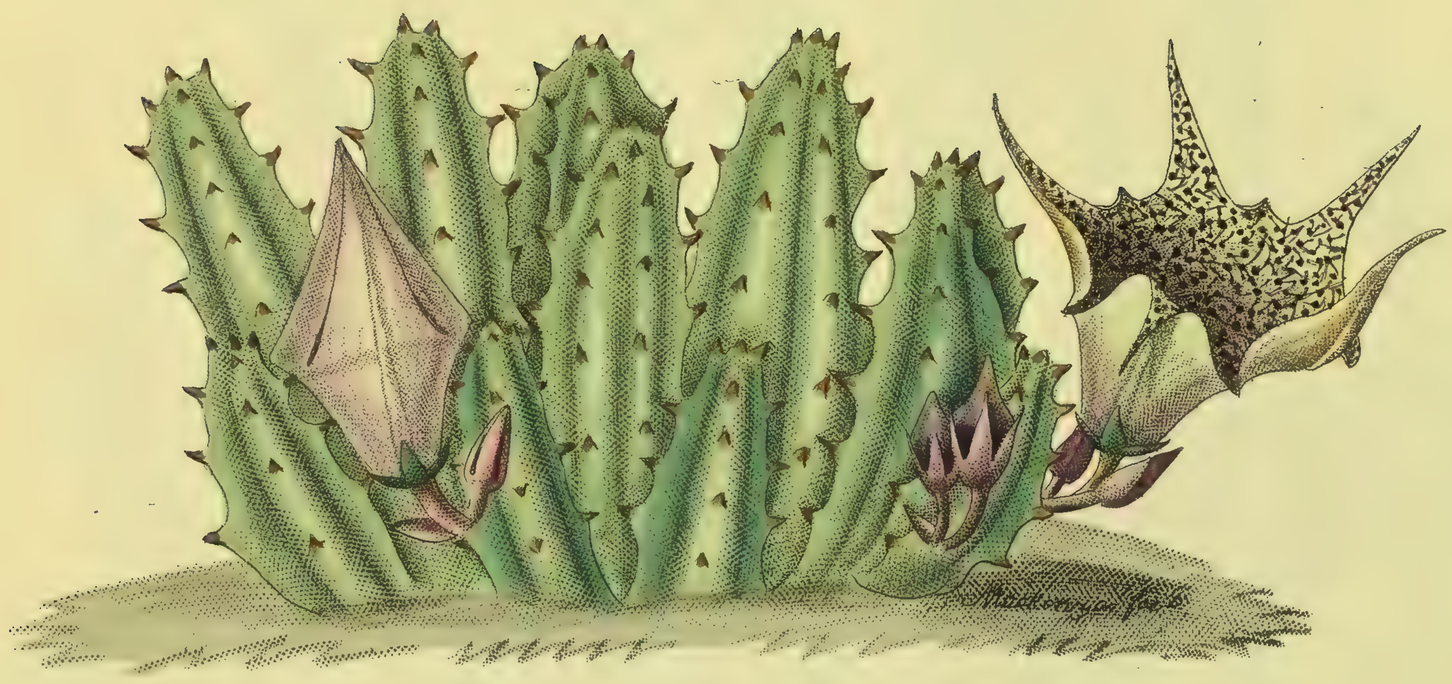
Stapelia campanulata

Publishd as the Act directs, April 27, 1796, by F. Masson.



Stapelia barbata

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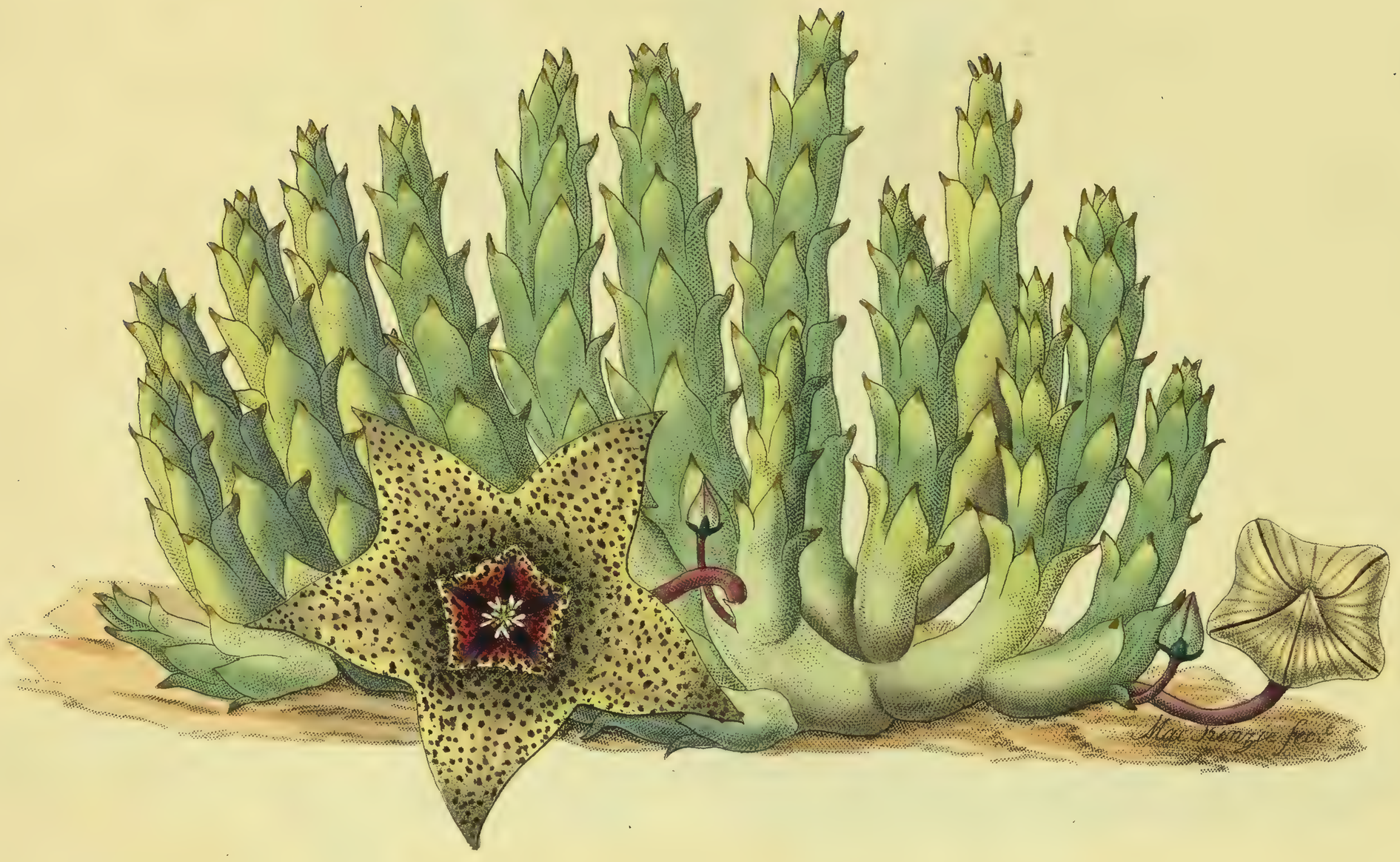

Stapelia verrucosa

Publish'd as the Act directs April 27, 1796. by F.Maſſon.

Stapelia irrorata

Publish'd as the Act directs, April 27. 1796, by F.Mayson.

Stapelia revoluta

Publish'd as the Act directs, April 27, 1796, by F. Masson.

Stapelia grandiflora

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Stapelia ambigua

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Stapelia pubvinata

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Stapelia Asterias

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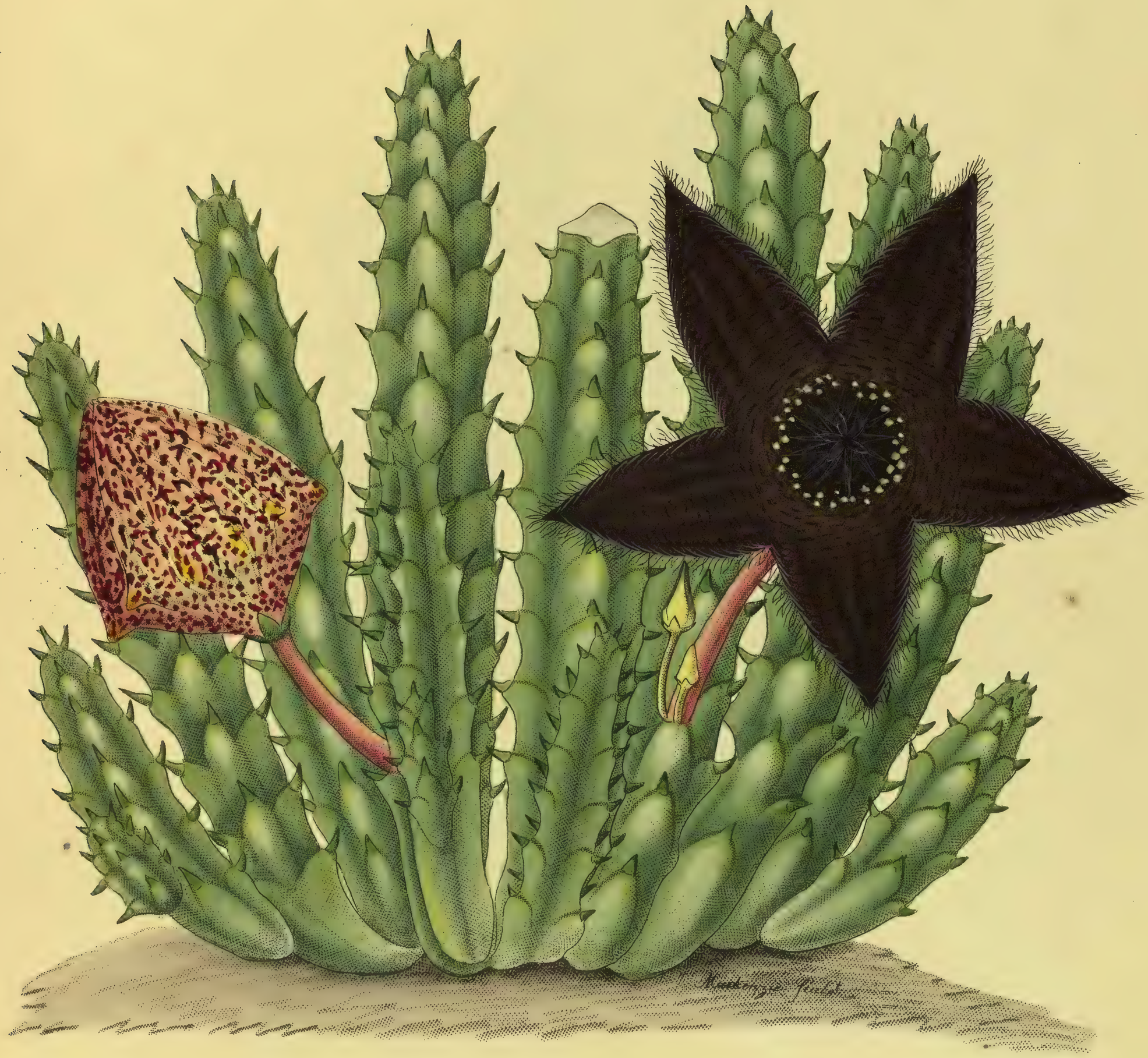

Stapelia gemmiflora

Publish'd as the Act directs March 1.1797, by F.Maſson.

Stapelia Vetula.

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Stapelia acuminata

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Stapelia concinna

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Stapelia glandulifiora.

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Stapelia rufa

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Stapelia pedunculata.

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Stapelia divaricata.

Publish'd as the Act directs, May 20. 1797, by F. Maſſon.

Stapelia pilifera.

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Stapelia punctata.

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Stapelia geminata.

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Stapelia decora.

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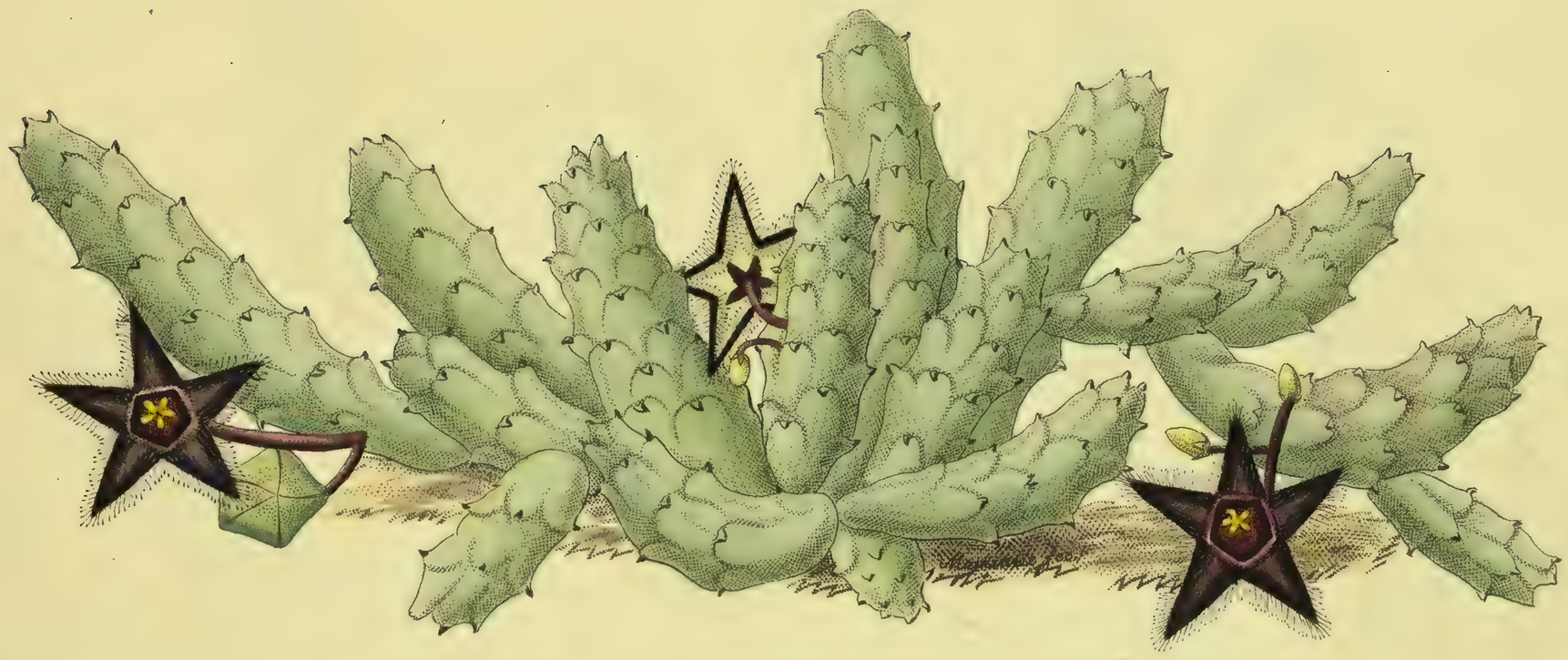

Stapelia elegans.

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Stapelia reclinata.

Publish'd as the Act directs May 20.1797 by F.Maſson.

Stapelia caespitosa.

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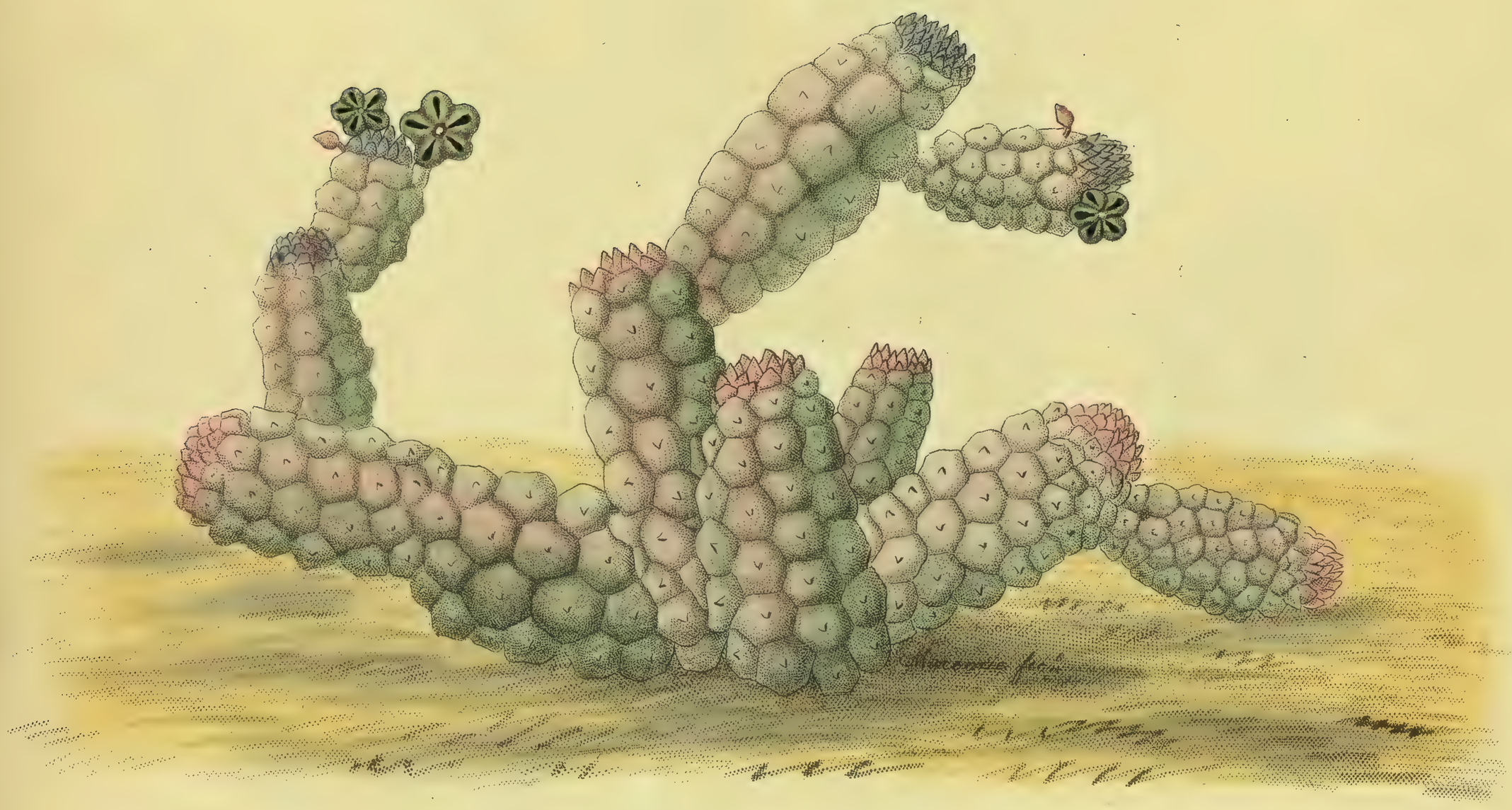

Stapelia articulata.

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Stapelia pulla.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 20. 1797, by F. Maſson.

Stapelia ramosa.

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Stapelia arida.

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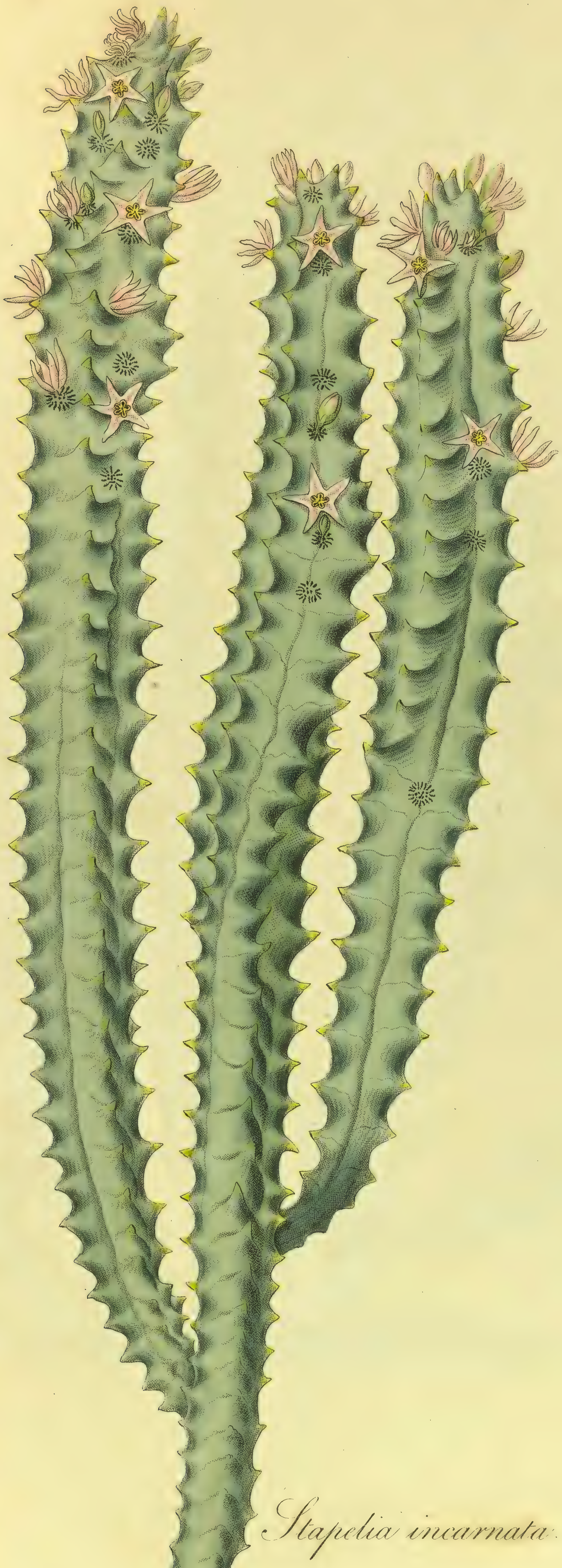

Stapelia incarnata.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 20. 1797, by F. Maſson.

Stapelia parviflora

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Stapelia pulchella.

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Stapelia aperta.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 20. 1797. by F. Maſson.

Stapelia mixta.

Published as the Act directs, June 20. 1797, by F. Maſson.

Stapelia sororia.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 20. 1797. by F. Maſſon.

Stapelia Gordoni.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 20. 1797. by F. Mafson.

Stapelia pruinosa.

Publish'd as the Act directs, June 1.1797, by F. Maſon.